

# ADAMS SENTINEL.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3  
weeks—25 cts. per a. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XXVII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MAY 10, 1834.

NO. 29.

## IMPOSTOR!

FINDING that a man of middle stature, full face, and black hair, is traversing the Diocese of Philadelphia, and seeking eleemosynary aid, under the assumed character of a Catholic Priest, I deem it necessary to inform the Public, that the individual referred to is not a Priest, but a layman of dissipated habits, and unworthy of the charitable aid which he implores.

Given under my hand, at Gettysburg, this 29th day of April, 1834.

FRANCIS PATRICK KENRICK  
Bishop, &c.

[May 5]

## NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

COOPER & ODELL,

was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them, will please settle the same with THOMAS J. COOPER, at his Store in Gettysburg; and persons having claims against the Partnership, will present the same for payment. They return their thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage they received.

THOS. J. COOPER,  
PERRY J. ODELL.

May 1, 1834.

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## POETRY.

From the Mobile Register.  
HYMN TO THE STARS.

BY D. MARTIN.

Ye burning blaze of God!  
Ye glittering lights that never die!  
That pave the realms by seraphs trod!  
And hold untiring watch on high!  
And circling Heaven's eternal King,  
Ye dwell—His glorious fashioning!

Creation saw your timeless birth,  
When from your own clear sapphires shined,  
Ye gazed upon the virginal earth—  
An everlasting paradise!  
And seemed to mock with silent gaze,  
Nature's green garb and tuneless lays!

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## WOMAN.

When Eve brought woe to all mankind,  
Old Adam call'd her woe-man;  
But when she woe'd with love so kind,  
He then pronounc'd her woe-man!

But now with folly and with pride  
Their husbands' pockets trimm'd,  
The ladies are so full of whims,  
The people call them woe-men!

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## PARADE.

Our readers can conceive the wretched fate of these two unhappy females. Ellen died insane two weeks after this. Louisa hearing that her pretended husband was to be married on the 10th of March, first strangled her two infants, dressed herself in men's clothes, armed with pistols, went to the road, and waited for the gig containing the objects of her revenge. She fired both pistols. Benson was shot dead. The horse being frightened, ran over the cliff into the river, where Harris was drowned. Louisa stabbed herself, and was found dead across the corpse of Benson.

Paulusket Chronicle.

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## AMERICAN CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

We understand that the ship *United States* brings despatches from the Government from Mr. Livingston, American Minister to France, which are presumed to relate to the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies, of the bill providing for the adjustment of our claims for spoliation. On this subject we have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from an intelligent American in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, 7th April, 1834.

The rejection is to be ascribed partly to mad folly on the part of the King who is the soul of the Ministry, and can pass through the Chambers whatever measures he insists upon—partly to some squabbles between the Ministers themselves—and partly to the desire of the Members to gain favor with their constituents by an economical vote. There is another reason, however, the strongest of all, perhaps, and yet no doubt the most difficult to persuade an American of.—The United States have so little to do with the ordinary march of European affairs—they enter so little into the calculation of politicians of this side of the water—that we are not thought of at all, or only remembered to be under-rated. We are so far off, so commercial, so pacific, so free-loving, that it is taken for granted we will submit to any indignity and any denial of our rights without murmuring, or at least without having recourse to those measures of redress, which though they injure, and greatly, those who have wronged us, will also diminish our own commerce for the moment. I hope Congress, by adopting some measure that will strike heavily the French manufactures (the silks and wines) and consequently their large manufacturing towns, as Lyons, and their wine growing districts, will convince the French Statesmen of their error, and show them that we can make ourselves felt across the water. I hope you, as a merchant, will use your influence with your brother merchants to induce them to consent to a present sacrifice. They may rest assured that if the U. S. consent to this wrong and insult, they will have many others in the future to endure, and that the honor and safety of our commercial name will be violently shaken on this side of the water.

In the National Gazette, under date of Philadelphia, May 10, we find the following:

"We learn that the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States were summoned to appear this day before the Committee of Investigation, at the North American Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, and to bring with them the credit books of said Bank, showing the indebtedness of individuals to said Bank."

Accordingly, the President of the Bank and all the Directors repaired in person to the Hotel; appeared before the Committee, and declined producing the Books at the Hotel. And so the matter stands for the present."

We are not in the least surprised, after perusing the above, to hear that the honorable Committee of the House of Representatives have returned to Washington to relate their misadventure. Indeed, we were prepared to expect them back, from the moment we heard the defined rumors of the previous requisitions of the Committee addressed to the President and Directors of the Bank; requisitions which, under existing circumstances, the Committee had no right to expect to be complied with. Having made them, however, and had them refused, it seems to have been pretty much a matter of course that the Committee should return and report its failure to the body which created it.

The simple facts are, as we understand them, that the Committee, under plea of examining whether the Bank has violated its charter, undertook to make a general search, without definite legal object, and without reference indeed to any particular violations of the Charter. If they could not find one thing, we suppose, they thought that they might find something else; and, if nothing was discovered which established any violation of the charter, something might yet be discovered which might be turned to the advantage of the party. To enable this Committee to make thorough work, and indulge its curiosity without reserve, it sought to wrest the books of the Bank from their owners, and make a secret inquiry of an investigation which the Committee had no right, legal or moral, to make otherwise than publicly. The President and Directors of the Bank here, it appears, by the advice of counsel probably, resisted the pretensions of the Committee, being ready, however to exhibit to the Committee, at the Bank, any books or papers by which the Committee should suppose that they could establish any specific violation of the charter of the Bank.

Under the circumstances which preceded and attended the appointment of this Committee, it was not to be expected that the President and Directors of the Bank would submit to any inspection of the books and proceedings of the Bank, but such as the charter authorized and required them to undergo. The Bank did, it is true, on a former occasion, act differently: it indulged the Committee to all its requests, and wishes, and vagaries, however unreasonable or extravagant. Taught by experience that it made no friends by all its frankness, and all the facilities it afforded, on the former occasion, it seems

to have been determined to resist, strictly, and without fear, favor, or affection, towards those who, they could not be ignorant, approached it with hostile dispositions. In justice to the committee of Congress, however, we must allow that they were placed in a very awkward position by the terms of the resolution under which they were appointed. That resolution directed

their inquiries to a variety of objects, of which the larger proportion had no reference or relation to a violation of the charter of the Bank. Concerning such objects, of course, neither House of Congress, nor both Houses together, and the President to assist them, had the shadow of right to institute an inquiry, or to demand books and papers from the Bank.

Some of the requisitions which the committee is reported to have made upon the President and Directors of the Bank, have called forth expressions of the severest condemnation; and will find few persons, we venture to predict, on the floor of Congress, to defend them.

Nat. Int.

## DREADFUL TORNADO.

From the Petersburg, (Va.) Intelligencer, of May 8th.

The most terrific tornado ever witnessed in this part of Virginia, occurred on Monday last. The destruction of human life and of property of every kind is truly appalling. It would be impossible to give more than a faint outline of its desolating fury. The scene is represented by those who had an opportunity of witnessing it, as one of surpassing and inexorable grandeur and sublimity. Every thing within its range, was laid prostrate; the largest trees were torn up by the roots and carried a considerable distance; dwellings and out-houses were levelled with the earth, and their fragments scattered in every direction. The day had been cloudy, with occasional showers. About 3 o'clock the clouds assumed a black and lowering aspect; in a few minutes after, the whirlwind commenced its ravages. A correspondent who witnessed its violence, says "It was in the form of an inverted cone, and every cloud near seemed to rush into the vortex. As it approached, you might see the limbs of the forests career through the darkened air. Its duration, at any point, was not more than one or two minutes." Its general course was from West to East: its width varied from two hundred yards to a half mile; and, from what we have already heard of its destructive march, its extent could not have been less than seventy miles. The following details will, we fear, present but a very imperfect sketch of its devastations.

A gentleman writes us that the tornado "appears to have commenced in the county of Lunenburg, near Hungry Town, where almost all the heavy timber was torn up by the roots, and where it proved fatal. Near this place, it seems that the poor (who lived in log houses) were the principal sufferers, several negroes and children being killed. Hence it passed by Notaway Courthouse, where the steeple, instead of abating, increased—the public road being rendered utterly impassable. From Notaway Courthouse, or near that place, the wind passing in a Northeasterly direction, reached the plantation of Mr. R. Fitzgerald, where great injury was done, but no lives lost. Near his residence, was that of Mr. John Fitz, who suffered immensely, having one negro killed, another's arm broken, and various others injured.

Hence it pursued the same course to the house of Mr. Justice, where great injury was likewise sustained, several persons severely injured, and the life of one despaired of. The next death was that of Mr. Joshua Hawks, who was literally crushed, his wife at the same time receiving injury so severe as to leave but little hopes of recovery."

The next place from whence we have any authentic particulars, is Curtis'; here the storm appears to have been equally destructive. Mr. Curtis writes us, "that every house on Mr. Herbert Rees's plantation, except his dwelling house, is blown to atoms; Mr. Frank Rees the Overseer, and three negroes, lost their lives, other negroes badly crippled; his wagon hurled to atoms, even the wheels broken in fragments, and the hubs blown two or three hundred yards. Mrs. Jincy Crowder had every house on her farm (dwelling-house and all) torn to pieces."

I understand from a gentleman traveler, it passed on to the neighborhood of Col. Jeter's. Several lives lost in that neighborhood. I also hear that it has done considerable damage in the neighborhood of Thomas Jordan's, with the loss of lives, &c. It appears that it passed from west to east near the north side and nearly parallel with Cox Road."

We have no certain accounts of the ravages of the tornado after it passed the neighborhood of Curtis, until it reached the plantation of Mr. Wm. E. Boisseau, about four miles from town. The scene at this place baffles every attempt at description. Here its desolating fury spared nothing. The dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. were entirely demolished, and their timbers, plank, &c. separated into fragments and scattered over the farm in every direction. Nothing is left to mark the site of the dwelling house but a small portion of the brick foundation. The family escaped from the house, and attempted to take refuge in the garden, but were overtaken by the whirlwind, and knocked down by the flying wreck of their former dwelling. Mr. B's brother, a fine youth of about 14 years of age, was killed; and Mr. B., his wife and four other inmates of his family, were wounded, though not dangerously. In the negro quarters the injury was equally severe—one woman was killed, and six or eight others were wounded. The loss sustained by Mr. B. is very great.

At the plantation of Mr. William Baird, almost every house was blown down. The wagoner was killed in the woods by the falling of a tree; the two horses in the wagon were likewise killed. At the residence of Mr. Wm. Shands, Jr. a cotton gin, a stable and kitchen were blown down. There were two negro men in the kitchen, two of them were badly hurt; one of them was carried with the wreck of the house at least fifty yards.

"We are all Republicans—we are all Federalists." This oft-quoted expression of the philosopher of Monticello, is in a fair way of becoming a sacred truth. It is believed that not one in ten of the intelligent citizens of this country, if called upon to give a fair, unbiassed expression of their opinion, would approve of the removal of the deposits, or sanction the sentiments expressed in the President's Protest. Such union of sentiment, in cause of congratulation, and does honor to the intelligence and patriotism of our fellow citizens. While such a spirit is exhibited, our constitution will be preserved. Millions of freemen will rush to the rescue.

But while we disapprove of the inflated, insane acts of the administration, let us not think of obtaining relief by resistance to the laws. Our remedy is in the choice of wiser and better men to conduct the destinies of the Republic. We have tried one "experiment"—that of placing the reins of government in the hands of a "Military Chieftain," and it has failed. Let us, now, not ask to what political party a man has belonged—but let us all unite in calling into public service our most intelligent, virtuous, and patriotic citizens.—Boston Journal.

**Economy! Economy!**—Our readers will look at the following balance of TWENTY MILLIONS against the five years of the Jackson administration compared with the five years preceding. Here are the figures for it:

Gen. Jackson's five years,	\$30,762,078 23
Five previous years,	60,332,058 15
Balance against Gen. Jackson	\$30,430,020 38

This account does not include a cent of the National Debt. As another proof of the financial talents of Kendall and Van Buren, we must bear in mind that at the time they were paying off the Three Per Cent. of the National Debt, they were hiring money to a large amount to prop up the rotten affairs of the Post Office! Hurrah for Jackson and Reform!

Boston Atlas.

**Connecticut Legislature.**—Both Houses assembled on Wednesday in their respective Halls in the State House at New Haven. Lieut. Gov. BERRIS presided in the Senate. The first business of the House, after being called to order, was the choice of a Speaker. ROGER HUNTINGTON of Norwich, the Whig candidate, was chosen on the first ballot, having 125 votes. ELISHA HALEY, Esq. the opposing candidate, had 55, and there were 14 scattering votes. The Whig candidates for Clerks were chosen by still greater majorities.

On Thursday morning the two Houses proceeded, in joint ballot, to the choice of a Governor, when the following was the ascertained result:

Hon. Mr. FORT, the Whig candidate	154
Hon. Mr. EDWARDS	70
Scattering	3—73

Anti-Jackson majority 81. The announcement of the result was communicated by a salute of one hundred guns, and by a full peal of bells. The majority for Mr. Fort, (154 to 70,) says the New Haven Herald, is all that we anticipated—more than two to one.

Nat. Int.

## GREAT MEETING AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, May 7.

Yesterday was indeed a proud day in the history of Pittsburgh. Never, we believe, in the Western country, has a meeting so large, and every way so respectable, assembled. There was but one voice and sentiment actuating the vast assemblage; and that one voice and sentiment, as it rose like the murmuring of many waters, spoke the language of men who were determined to be free. Not a single dissenting voice was to be heard when the resolutions were offered and adopted.

The following resolutions (besides a number of others) were unanimously adopted.

**Resolved,** That this meeting do reaffirm the solemn judgment of the American Senate, "that the President of the United States, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

**Resolved,** That the recent Executive protest against the foregoing resolution of that body, is a manifest breach of the privileges of the Senate, unwarranted by the Constitution or practice of this Government, a personal indignity to its members, and a lawless and incendiary appeal to the people for the purpose of impairing public confidence in the perfection of the system, and producing a serious alteration of its framework, or the practical abandonment of some of its provisions.

**Resolved,** That the doctrines announced in this extraordinary paper are not less offensive and exceptionable than the manner of its publication, involving a claim of power, which, if allowed, would at once destroy the whole system of checks and balances, render the Executive independent of Congress, and effect a revolution in this Government, by the union of the sword and the purse, which would leave behind it nothing of a republic but the name.

A horse slaughterer in London lately made a horrible disclosure, and one calculated to produce a sensation among the board of epicures. Being asked why horses' tongues were never lately seen among the cats' most hawked about the streets, he answered that they were "too valuable for that," as they were sold for reindeer's tongues, and under that name were eagerly sought for and purchased at a high price by the high livers of the metropolis.

## Revolutionary Pensioners—ATTENTION!

AN ACT authorizing and directing Congress to pay to Soldiers and Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers, residing within the Commonwealth.

**Section 1.** Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of June next, it shall be the duty of the treasurers of the respective counties in this Commonwealth, to pay pensioners residing in their counties, the amount of gratuities and pension granted, or such as may hereafter be granted by law, to the soldiers and widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their orders in the same manner and time as they are now paid by the state treasurer, out of any state money in their hands, and take receipts, which said receipts or order and receipt, shall be received at the state treasury as cash, in the settlement of their accounts. Provided, That no treasurer shall receive any compensation directly or indirectly, for the discharge of his duty.

It is permitted to charge or retain any fee for per centage for presenting and drawing from the treasurer and paying over any pension money on an order from such soldier or widow, on the treasurer aforesaid, under the penalty of forfeiting treble the amount so charged, or retained for the use of such soldier or widow, to be recoverable by the laws of this Commonwealth.

**Section 2.** Any person who may be employed by any soldier or the widow of a soldier in drawing their petitions or documents and forwarding the same to the Legislature, including all services, such person shall not be permitted to demand, retain or receive, more than three dollars for his agency, any contract, note or agreement, to the contrary notwithstanding, under the penalty of forfeiting double the amount so charged or received, for the use of such soldier or widow, to be recovered as is provided in the preceding section.

**Section 3.** After the death of any pensioner, if any fractional part shall be due, the legal representatives shall make due proof of the time of his demise, then the county treasurer shall pay him or them so much as shall appear to have been due at the time of his or her death.

**Section 4.** It shall be the duty of the state treasurer to furnish the county treasurers, with correct lists of pensioners in each county, on or before the first day of June in every year, together with such as may hereafter be entitled to the same; with the amount due each, and when and how payable, and if any pensioner shall remove into any other county of this state, he or she shall give notice to the state treasurer of such removal, when the treasurer aforesaid shall notify such other county treasurer accordingly.

**Section 5.** If at any time when a pension becomes due, no state funds should be in the hands of a county treasurer, that he has no state funds at his disposal to pay said demand, then the payment shall be made at the treasury department as if this act had not been passed.

**Great Damage by Frost.**—The damage sustained by the Frost on Sunday night, has perhaps never been greater in this section of the country, so late in the season. For some weeks past, the weather had been mild, just such as the planter could desire, and the stand of cotton was exceedingly fine; but the flattering prospect has been sadly reversed. Saturday night was attended with some frost—the weather was cool throughout Sunday, the wind from the North, and a killing frost was the consequence at night. We fear the injury has been general throughout North Alabama, if not the whole cotton growing country. In our immediate vicinity, we hear of some planters who have lost whole fields; others, one half, &c. Many will be unable to replant for the want of seed, which it will be impossible to procure at this late season.

Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat.

**Murder.**—A most dreadful homicide was committed yesterday morning about ten, in Mignonone Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, under circumstances of the most melancholy description. A rabbit, the property of Mrs. Patrick, residing in the Main Street, near Mignonone Street, which escaped from her house, and ran through the street, was caught by a carter named Toussaint Payelle dit St. Amour. St. Amour had the rabbit in his arms when Mrs. Patrick came up to him, after some words she seized the rabbit and went towards the yard of her house, into which she was followed by St. Amour, who is represented as having been somewhat intoxicated. There an altercation took place between them, during which the woman received a blow. Mr. Thomas Goodman, a teacher of dancing, brother to Mrs. Patrick, having heard that his sister had been struck, became very indignant, and in order to take St. Amour to the police office, for the assault, Mr. Goodman ran across the marshy fields on the right of the St. Lawrence Main Street, towards the Cote a Barron, to the residence of Mrs. Cadienx, where he borrowed a double-barrelled gun, with which he repaired to Mignonone Street, where St. Amour still remained.

He then summoned the latter to accompany him, and threatened him with violence if he resisted. St. Amour was going along very peacefully, when a bystander, named Louis Bouther, a stone-mason, called out to St. Amour not to go with Mr. Goodman, as he was not a constable, and had no warrant to arrest him. Goodman then drew back a few paces, presented his gun, fired shot Mr. Amour in the head near the left ear, in the temple and over the face, and wounded Bou-

ther in the left arm with the same discharge. The unfortunate man lingered till eleven o'clock when, notwithstanding the exertions of Drs. Neilson and Brunseau, he expired. It is said that thirty-one duck shots were extracted from his head. Boucher's wound is not dangerous; in fact he was walking about yesterday. Several shot also were extracted from his wound. A Coroner's Jury was called, who brought in a verdict of "Wilful murder, from a gunshot wound." Goodman was recently married, is now confined in prison and will be brought to trial in September next. He has hitherto passed for a quiet inoffensive individual.

Montreal Gazette.

It is with satisfaction that we perceive corroboration, in private letters from Paris, published in the Eastern journals, of our suggestion that the rejection of the appropriation, to carry into effect the French side of our treaty of indemnity and commerce with that Nation, is not to be considered as a decisive measure, but rather as a movement of party, which will, on more mature deliberation, be reconsidered and reversed.—Nat. Int.

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**Malgachars at Wholesale.**—It is stated in the Natchez Journal that there were on the 28th ult. thirteen persons confined in the jail of that town for murder, five of whom were under sentence of death. One, who would have made the fourteenth, died the day before. There were two others under sentence of death for burglary.

Commodore BIDDLE has just received from Florence, a beautiful bust of Washington, executed for him by our countryman Greenough. It is of the finest marble, finished with the greatest care, and is an excellent specimen of the skill of the artist. It is now placed by the liberal owner, in the Academy of the Fine Arts, where it may be seen.—U. S. Gaz.

## SLANDER.

The Journal of Commerce says:—A verdict of \$1000 was rendered by the Circuit Court sitting in Monroe County, on the 28th ult. in favor of an Attorney by the name of Pratt, against a justice of the peace by the name of Price, in an action of slander. Both parties resided in the town of Rush. The slanderous words consisted in repeatedly stating that the plaintiff had sworn falsely.

**Not Bad.**—An old gentleman in Kentucky, as the sun goes down on Saturday night, daubs up the entrances to his beehive to prevent the little fellows from working on the Sabbath.

WASHINGTON lived by rule. Some of his rules of action he has left behind him in writing; they are published in Mr. Sparks's collection of his papers. It is interesting to know by what rules so perfect a character was formed; we subjoin a few.

Associate yourself with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation, for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

Let your conversation be without malice or envy; for it is a sign of tractable and commendable nature, and in all causes of passion admit reason to govern.

Utter not base and frivolous things amongst grown and learned men; nor very difficult questions or subjects among the ignorant, nor things hard to be believed. Speak not of doubtful things in time of mirth, nor at the table; speak not of melancholy things, as death and wounds, and if others mention them, change, if you can, the discourse. Tell not your dreams but to your intimate friends.

Break not a jest where none take pleasure in mirth. Laugh not aloud nor at all without occasion. Deride no man's misfortune, though there seem to be some cause.

Speak not injurious words, neither in jest or earnest. Scoff at none, although they give occasion.

Be not forward, but friendly and courteous; the first to salute, hear, and answer, and be not pensive when it is time to converse.

Detract not from others, but neither be excessive in commending.

If two contend together, take not part of either unconstrained; and be not obstinate in your opinion; in things indifferent be of the major side.

Reprehend not the imperfections of others, for that belongs to parents, masters and superiors.

Gaze not off the marks of blemishes of others, and ask how they came.

What you may speak in secret to your friend, deliver not before others.

When another speaks, be attentive yourself and disturb not the audience. If any hesitate in his words, help him not, nor prompt without being desired; interrupt him not nor answer him till his speech be ended.

Make no comparisons; and if any of the company be commended for any brave act of virtue, commend not another for the same.

Be not apt to relate news, if you do not know the truth thereof. In discourse of things you have heard, name not your author always. A secret discover not.

Undertake not what you cannot perform; but be careful you keep your promise.

When your superiors talk to any body, hear them nor neither speak nor laugh.

In dispute be not so desirous to over- come as not to give liberty to each one to deliver his opinion, and submit to the judgment of the major part, especially if they are judges of the dispute.

**SPEAK NO EVIL OF THE ABSENT FOR IT IS UNJUST.** Make no show of taking great delight in your victuals, feed not with greediness, cut your bread with a knife, lean not on

the table, neither nod fault with what you eat. Be not angry at table whatever happens, and if you have reason to be so, show it not, put on a cheerful countenance, especially if there be strangers, for good humor makes one dish a feast. Set not yourself at the upper end of the table, but if it be your due, or the master of the house will have it so, contend not least you should trouble the company. When you speak of God or his attributes, let it be seriously in reverence and honor, and obey your natural parents although they be poor. Let your recreations be manifold not sinful.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

## DEBT.

"A Captain of a trading ship, being not long since in Constantinople, lodged in the house of a sea-faring Turk. One day he observed to the Mussulman that in all his walks through the immense city of Constantinople and its suburbs, he had not seen any thing like a jail for imprisonment of debtors. 'Christian dog,' said the disciple of Mahomet, 'do you suppose that we are so debased as to copy the Nazarine policy? We take care to strip a debtor of all his property, so far as it will go to pay his just debts; but there we leave him; we instantly turn him loose to begin the world again.' The believers in our prophet are above showing up their fellow men in cages, in order to persecute, starve and torment them."

make a distinction between a man and a rat. I have been in several (Christian) cities, and never looked at a debtor's prison without horror, as a place where man is degraded to the level of a rat.

A literary curiosity.—The following is a literal transcript of the address of a letter mailed at the Boston Post office, the 7th inst.

This ere letter is for my brother who lives in no bed furd or mizer in Nantucket. JAMES POND.

On the back was written:

Ansurs this letter puly quick.

This reminds us of an event which occurred in London not long since. An old woman called at the Post Office, and asked if there was a letter from 'my son.' Yes, answered the clerk, and handed her one received that morning directed to 'my mother.'

Bost. Jour.

F. GUILLEMAN, Esq., French Consul at Havana, died on the 14th ultimo. Mr. G. had been long French Consul at that place; and all who knew him, and were able to appreciate his worth, will deeply lament his death.

We learn also that Commodore LARDE, of the Spanish Navy, died two days after Mr. Guillemann. This has society been deprived of two brave and honorable men.

Nat. Int.

## Adams County Memorials.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. STATES.

Monday, May 12.

Mr. CHAMBERS remarked, that he had been requested to present to the House the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Adams County, Penn. held at Gettysburg on the 5th April last. These proceedings (said Mr. C.) I have had in my possession for some weeks; but, under the rules of the House, and the order of business, I had no opportunity to present them until now. The call for this meeting was addressed to those who were opposed to the arbitrary measures of the Executive respecting the public deposits; and the currency of the country. The call was met by the citizens in the spirit that made it. Party animosities were subdued, party contests overlooked, and party names suppressed, at a meeting of citizens, where party separation has been maintained with a zeal and pertinacity not surpassed in any part of Pennsylvania. They professed to assemble as Freemen, to express their opinion of public measures, and to present their complaints to their Representatives for consideration and redress. The meeting was not only large, but I have good authority for saying that it was the largest political meeting ever witnessed in that county. It was highly respectable. I recognize in the officers, gentlemen of deservedly high reputation for intelligence and integrity, and who have enjoyed a large share of public confidence. Amongst the officers of the meeting was a Revolutionary officer, who has numbered more than eighty years, and whose aged spirit brought its feeble frame to a public meeting, where he might still bear his testimony, in defence of the Constitution and laws, against arbitrary Government.

The meeting was composed principally of farmers, who sustain, educate, and appropriate their families from the profits of a soil cultivated by the labor of their own hands, and who are the great pillars of our political system. But at it were also merchants, laborers, mechanics, and manufacturers, and others, who take and feel an interest in a sound currency, uninterrupted trade, steady markets, and a faithful administration of the powers of Government.

These assembled freemen affirm their constitutional right to express their opinions, and to complain to their Representatives of their grievances. They repeat that they are suffering from a depre-

ed currency, interrupted trade, low and declining markets, and the loss of mutual credit and confidence in business between man and man. Industry is deprived of its ordinary employment and reward, and enterprise is fettered and chained.

While they complain of these grievances, they attribute them to the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and the arbitrary and



unauthorised experiment which the President has assumed to make and pursue on the currency of the country.

They declare that the removal of those deposits was, in their opinion, uncalled for, by any reasons of expediency or security, and was a violation of public faith. They believe that a subject of infinitely more concern than pecuniary embarrassment and sacrifices of property, is presented to the American People, in the question, whether they are to have a Government under a Constitution and laws, or dependent on the will and responsibility of an individual; and they pledge themselves, at this meeting, to suspend their party animosities, and unite for the common purpose of restoring the Constitution and laws to their high place, maintaining the public faith, and relieving a suffering community.

Of this pledge, there was the best evidence in the names of the officers and actors at this meeting, who, in October last, were arrayed against each other, at the polls, in all the bitterness of party.

Did the rule of the house allow me, I should be disposed to pay a tribute to the liberality and independence of these, my fellow-citizens, who are, and deserve to be, freemen.

They express their alarm at the attempt to excite a prejudice against the Senate, which represents the sovereignty of the States in the National Government, and also at the evasion by the Executive of the counsel and concurrence of that body, as provided by the Constitution, in appointment to office.

They ask relief from Congress for a new currency, and call upon us not to turn or separate until some effectual remedy for that relief is devised, not by negative "let alone" policy of the Committee of Ways and Means, but, as we desire, by restoring the deposits to the Bank of the United States, and rechartering that institution, under proper modifications and restrictions.

They express the opinion that a National Bank is essential, not only to the successful operations of the Treasury Department, but to the regulation of the currency and exchange of a trading community.

They also say, that in their opinion the scheme of a hard money currency is not now practicable, and as a medium of exchange it is inferior to a sound paper currency. They also except to the inconsistency and insincerity of those who profess to be in favor of a hard money currency, when they are proposing numerous new State Banks with large capitals.

They have also testified their respect for the official conduct of the late Secretary of the Treasury, W. J. Duane, who exhibited in his high official station an integrity and independence, which, however rare in these degenerate times, are yet essential to the faithful discharge of official duty.

Such are some of the sentiments entertained and expressed at the public meeting whose proceedings I am pleased to present for the consideration of this House.

On the same subject, Mr. Speaker, I have received within the last few days memorials signed by 852 of the citizens of the same county. They represent, that, whilst pecuniary distress and embarrassment was at a distance from them, they did not complain; but that it has now reached their own doors, and that what was speculation is now reality. Business transactions are now paralysed, by a suspicious currency, and the want of credit and confidence. All this mischief they attribute to the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the U. States, and to the pursuit of an experiment and policy, which is bringing ruin alike upon the agriculturist, the mechanic, the day laborer, and merchant. They ask Congress to restore the public deposits to the Bank of the United States, to recharter that Bank, with such modifications as may be deemed necessary, or to extend the present charter for a time, until Congress will devise a plan that will afford future safety to all the great interests that are liable to be affected by a derangement of the currency.

The citizens of this county have no connection with the Bank of the United States, either as stockholders or debtors; and are as independent of it as any citizens of these United States. Their movement and action on this subject was the spontaneous one of a free people, who had been made to feel the ruinous policy of the Executive.

I hope the House will give to this expression of public opinion and complaint the attention and consideration which they eminently deserve, from a regard to the number and respectability of the memorialists.

Mr. BARNETT presented the proceedings of two public meetings lately held in the county of York, in Pennsylvania, and stated that they were respectable in number, as well as character. The one was held in the western section of the county, at Hanover, a flourishing incorporated town, composed principally of enterprising mechanics, and surrounded by a highly improved agricultural district, on which the town depends principally for its support and prosperity. The other meeting was held in the eastern section of the county, in Hallam township, and was composed of independent farmers, and others connected with the agricultural interests of the country. He begged permission to state, that the presiding officer of the Hanover meeting had always heretofore been a zealous supporter of the Administration.

Of the other meeting had been his warm original friend and supporter; one of those who acted as Assistant at the Hallam meeting, an independent influential farmer, had also been heretofore a supporter of the present Administration. These persons, like many others, had changed their opinions in regard to the policy of the Administration respecting the United States Bank. And he stated these facts to show that those meetings were not of a partisan character, where men meet to further the views and interests of a party. They were meetings of independent citizens, who have a deep interest in the prosperity of the country, and who now believe that the measures of the Administration in removing the deposits and endeavoring to destroy the U. States Bank are injurious and destructive. Mr. B. further briefly stated that the resolutions in both cases express the same general opinions.

That the embarrassments now affecting the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country are to be attributed to the unnecessary and unjustifiable warfare of the Executive upon the Bank. That a restoration of the deposits would enable the Bank to extend immediate relief to the community, and would restore confidence and credit. That the re-charter of the Bank, with such modifications and alterations as may be deemed expedient, would have the effect to place the public credit, and confidence, as well as the currency of the country, on a permanent basis.

**IN SENATE—MAY 13.**  
Mr. McKean presented a memorial from a numerous meeting of the citizens of Adams Co. Pa. against the removal of the deposits, and praying for their restoration and the re-charter of the Bank. The proceedings were contained in a newspaper, but he believed that the original communication had been presented in the other House.

The CHAIR decided, that under the impression that the original was in the other House, the printed copy should be received.

Mr. CLAY made some remarks, and read two letters containing some facts.

Mr. McKean presented also a memorial signed by 852 citizens of Adams county, remonstrating against the removal of the deposits, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

*Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.*

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1834.

There has been no message to-day on the subject of the French Treaty. It is now pretty well understood, that there has been a difference of opinion between the two Cabinets, and that it is owing to this circumstance that no message has been sent in. The Kitchen Cabinet, it is said, having always and steadily the interests of the party in view, interposing between them and all broader and more patriotic objects, began to chuckle as soon as the news of the rejection of the appropriation came, and to put their inventive machinery in motion, to work the material out to the best advantage. A high tone, a spice of menace, a bullying style, were recommended as the best elements to be manufactured into a message, so as, if possible, to provoke France into a war, or, if not, to impose upon the people a conviction, that General Jackson is ever jealous of any thing like indignity to the country, and to establish a point in his conduct, around which his broken forces might rally with some hope of success. But the Constitutional Cabinet took a firm stand against this course, and taking a wiser view of the matter, rejected Amos Kendall's draft of a message, and insisted on the propriety of adopting a milder, more statesman-like and more defensible style. The President was thus placed in a dilemma. If he acted on the advice of the Kitchen Cabinet, he must take all the responsibility, heavy as it was, on himself, and it was by no means certain that he would not be thrown by his Constitutional advisers, into the arms of his more influential ones. He would thus be placed in a position, the most perilous that could have been assumed in the height of the flood of his prosperity; but absolutely ruinous in the moment of its depression, and its ebb; invoking a war which would necessarily lead to a new national debt, far exceeding in amount the debt which he has paid off; and casting away from him all those Constitutional advisers who have hitherto adhered to him, through evil, as well as good report; to the destruction of their own popularity, prospects and fame. The danger forced itself upon the conviction of the President, and in spite of this Kitchen Cabinet, he has dared to pursue an act which required of him a greater effort of moral courage, than to proceed. I do not view this pause, as absolutely indicative of the fall of the Kitchen Cabinet, but it proves, that either their influence, or the courage of the President is giving way.

The party members who have according to common report, remonstrated against the course of the President, and sent their remonstrance to him, are said to be the friends of Richard M. Johnson. It is said that he has been for some weeks, disposed to adopt the belief, that a change of policy is necessary to ensure the public tranquility; and that his opinion in the House, is about that of the memorialists, against the Executive. I do not know whether it is the intention of Col. Johnson to throw himself into the track, which it would have been very wise for either General Jackson or Mr. Van Buren to have taken; but it is probable that he sees the error of these gentlemen, and is disposed to profit himself by it.

On the presentation of a memorial from Adams County, Pennsylvania, in the Senate this morning, Mr. Clay took occasion to read a letter from a citizen of Nashville, which enclosed him a check of the Patriotic Bank of this city, which had been sent by the General P. Office Department, to a poor, old, industrious creditor of the Department, in payment of his debt. The amount of the check is about twenty dollars, wanting only a fraction. The old man, on receiving the check, endeavored to get the amount from a money institution, and was offered eighteen dollars. He then went to a friend, who gave him twenty dollars (United States money), for his check, and who was soon afterwards informed that the Bank had stopped, and that the check was not worth more than half the amount for which it was drawn. The check was then enclosed by the gentleman who had given the money, to Mr. Clay, with a request, that he would obtain for him as much as the check would fetch. Mr. Clay expressed his hope, that gentlemen would not go home, and face their constituents, until the last hope of carrying any measure of relief should have expired.

The election of the enterprising and enlightened City of Troy, in New York, was held on Tuesday. The Whig majority is six hundred and thirty-five, making a clear gain of five hundred and fifty since the election in 1832. So much for glory and reform—of the right sort.

It is calculated that the anti-Jackson majority in the legislature of Virginia is from 25 to 30. Preparations are making for a general jubilee throughout the state.



GETTYSBURG, Pa. May 10, 1834.

The wagon price of Flour in Baltimore, on Saturday last, was \$4.75 to 4.87.

**DELEGATES**

To the Harrisburg Convention.

The Chairman of the late County Meeting, in conjunction with the Committee of Correspondence and Public Safety, have made the following addition to the number of Delegates from Adams county, to the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 27th inst.

James McSherry,  
John F. Macfarlane,  
Thaddeus Stevens.

The following gentlemen now compose the Delegation:

James Wilson,  
Jacob Cassatt,  
Thomas Stephens,  
James McSherry,  
John F. Macfarlane,  
Thaddeus Stevens.

We call the attention of our readers to the remarks of our Representative, Mr. Chambers, on the presentation of the memorial from this county. They will be found in a preceding column. His address is very concise, and the sentiments highly appropriate.

When the proceedings were laid before the Senate by Gen. McKean, Mr. CLAY made a few remarks upon them, which we regret we have not a copy of to lay before our readers.

The President has nominated to the Senate, it is said, a new set of Bank Directors, viz. Henry Horn, Robert Vaux, and J. McAllister, of Philadelphia; Saul Alley, of New York; and Joseph White, of Baltimore. There is no doubt of their being readily confirmed by the Senate. That dignified body is firm in defence of its rights—but not factions. The Baltimore Patriot says—"The President showed good sense in not nominating Richard Rush, as some supposed he would. So low is he held by all parties, that it is believed, he would have met with an almost unanimous rejection, had he been nominated."

The General Appropriation bill has passed the House of Representatives—but it is thought part of it will not be agreed to by the Senate.

**THE LOCUSTS ARE COMING.**

A very respectable inhabitant who has resided in Germantown during a life of 74 years, mentions the curious fact that locusts not only appear every seventeen years, but that they make their appearance in great numbers always on the 25th of May. Our informant recollects their advent on the 25th of May, 1766, then six years old; he has since recorded their coming on the 25th of May, 1783, 25th of May, 1800, 25th of May, 1817.

Their holes may now be seen in ploughing or under boards laying on the ground, preparing to come forth on Sunday the 25th inst. It is remarked that occasionally a few locusts are seen creeping out of their hiding places before the 25th, but they return again to join the great crowd.—U. S. Gaz.

The President, it is believed, had resolved on sending a Message to the Senate recommending the issuing of letters of marque forthwith, on receipt of the intelligence that the Chamber of Deputies had refused to make the appropriation to ratify the French Treaty—but he has been calmed by the recent Despatches of Mr. Livingston, giving positive assurance that the vote will be reconsidered and reversed.—Balt. Gaz.

The charter election of the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, took place on Monday. This place has been one of the strong holds of Jacksonism in New Jersey. The Whigs carried every officer in the City.

The Rich made Richer.—We see it stated that the horses of President Jackson took the purse, at the Jockey Club races, last week in Washington. We should have thought "Jockeying" days of the Old Roman were over. But having the inclination, he had of course no difficulty in plucking the cash, for the entrance money.—For it is a fact worth noting, that the Experiment, which carries distress and ruin to so many, increases the means of the President, and of every officeholder under him.

The President has lost his concern for the Presbyterian Church, in which he professed to feel as deep an interest some time since, and his old predilection for the Race field, has broke out upon him again. We hear that he was a regular attendant at the late races near Washington. Rich. Comp.

The St. Louis Republican mentions that a serious conflict lately occurred in Jackson county, Illinois, between a party of citizens of that quarter, and three notorious Counterfeiters. The citizens were five in number, and overtook the Counterfeiters at the house of one of the inhabitants, where they had stopped for the night. They were commanded to surrender, but the Counterfeiters, not feeling in that mood, fired upon the assailants, and wounded one of them, though not dangerously. The ball passed through his shoulder, and struck one of his comrades above the eye, slightly injuring it. A volley was then fired upon the Counterfeiters, which took effect upon two of them—passing through the head of one, and, as was supposed, mortally wounded him; the other was not badly injured.—The battle continued for some time, without further success than the death of the two.

The Counterfeiters made their escape, carrying with them the body of their wounded comrade, whose name, it is said, was Johnson.

A Novel Law Point.—The Supreme Court of Mass. at its law session in that city in March, decided that a grand child born eight months and a half after the death of his grand father, is included in a bequest to grand children "living at his decease."

There was a debate, on Thursday, in the House of Representatives, on a proposition for fixing a term to the present Session of Congress, which disclosed enough to satisfy us that Congress will not, (cannot, indeed) adjourn before July, if it gets away from here even within that month. If we look for a moment at the many subjects which must be acted upon—the appropriations of almost every sort; the care and custody of the public funds; contested elections in each House, &c. &c. one must be satisfied that Congress has good two months' work yet in hand.

Nat. Int.

**DIED.**

On Monday the 28th ult. Mr. Joshua Trenkle, of Hamilton township, in the 26th year of his age.

At Bremen on the 23d of March last, Rev. Mr. Uhorn, late pastor of the Lutheran Church in Baltimore.

**DIED.**—At Chestnut, Mrs. Susan Cromwell, great grand daughter of Oliver Cromwell, the protector, and the last relic of the family.

**FRESH SUPPLY.**

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a fresh supply of

**SPRING GOODS,**

which they are enabled to sell cheap for Cash and Country Produce.

T. J. COOPER & CO.

May 19.

All those persons indebted to Thomas J. Cooper, will please to call and make payment, and save costs. He returns his thanks to those who attended to his last notice in October.

**FRESH DRUGS**

AND

**MEDICINES.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Fresh Drugs & Medicines,**

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epsom Salts,	" Myrrh,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Ammoniac,
Anatto,	" Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis,	" Scammony,
Camphor,	" Asafetida,
Calomel,	" Elastic,
Castor Oil,	Gall Aleppo,
Senna,	Ivyglass,
Manna,	Ivory Black,
Elixir Paregoric,	Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol,	Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin,	Opium,
Do. Camomile,	Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills,	Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" Almonds,
Lee's do.	" Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" Juniper,
Rush's do.	" Lavender,
Germann do.	" Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" Origanium,
Do. Root,	" Pulgill,
Borax,	Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	Magnesia,
British Oil,	Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	Oil Cajaput,
Balsam Peru,	" Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" Sassafras,
" Tarlington's,	" Bergamot,
Bateman's Drops,	" Lemon,
Opodeldoc,	" Rosemary,
Coccolina,	" Spruce,
Gum Arabic,	" Harleum,
" Benjoin,	" Turpentine,
" Guaiacum,	" Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	" &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

**Paints, & Dye-Staffs,**

**PAINT BRUSHES,**

**GROCERIES, &c.**

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Gettysburg, May 19.

**NOTICE.**

THOSE persons that have claims against the Estate of JOHN MC GINLEY, Esq. deceased, will please to present them to the Administrator, JAMES MOORE.

May 12.

**LAST NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Office Fees incurred within the County of Adams, are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of September next. Sundry Deeds of Conveyance, Appointments of Guardians, as well as other Fees, remain unpaid. Payments to be made to the present occupants, who are by law authorized to receive the same.

JAMES DUNCAN.

Gettysburg, May 12.

**DIVIDEND.**

May 8, 1834.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on the Capital Stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 12th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.

[May 12.]

**Gettysburg & Petersburg**

**TURNPIKE.**

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

One Dollar and Fifty Cents,

on each Share, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of June.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.

May 5.

**TO MY CREDITORS.**

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed Tuesday the 3d day of June next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper.

JACOB EICHELBERGER.

May 5.

Gettysburg Gazette insert three times, and charge this Office.

**LAST NOTICE.**

I have already given Notice to those indebted to me, that my Books and Notes are in the hands of S. R. RUSSELL, Esq. and that I am much in want of money. The 15th day of June is now THE LIMIT. All neglecting to pay by that time, may most certainly expect suit brought against them. Those that neglect this notice, I hope will not require me, as suit will be brought indiscriminately after that time.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 28.

**NOTICE.**

THE account of Wm. McCurdy, acting Trustee of Sebastian Troyer, and Elizabeth Troyer, Lunatics, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams County, and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, at Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 3d day of June next, for confirmation and allowance.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, Prothy.

April 28.

**NOTICE.**

THE account of Jacob Wortz, Trustee of Francis H. Wickcy, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams County, and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, at Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 3d day of June next, for confirmation and allowance.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, Prothy.

April 28.

**SHEPHERD'S (formerly JUDKIN'S)**

**Specific Ointment.**

THE above valuable Medicine is sold genuine by the subscriber, who is

THE ONLY APPOINTED AGENT IN GETTYSBURG, by the Proprietor, Mr. Charles Horstons, near Frederick, Md.

S. H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

May 12.

N. B. None are genuine, except signed in the hand-writing of C. Horstons.

**Borough Accounts.**

MOSES McCLEAN, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, from May 10th, 1833, till May 5th, 1834.

**DR.**

To outstanding tax in hands of C. Christman, on duplicates of

1830—'31, \$65 01

Do. do. in hands of do. Duplicate of 1832, 70 59

Cash received of W. S. Cobean, former Treasurer, 128 00

Borough tax assessed for 1833, 205 09

Road do. do. do. 330 33

Cash received of J. F. Macfarlane, stall-rent market-house, for one year, ending 1st Aug. 1833, 5 00

Do. do. Michael Degroff, 5 00

Do. do. A. B. Kurtz, 2 years, 10 00

Do. do. Circus Riders' license, 3 00

\$824 12

**CR.**

By Orders paid as follows, viz:

S. S. King, qualifying Borough Officers, 56 1

D. McElroy, order of Council of 1831, 2 00

J. Proxell, com. Water-rail from 1st Oct. 1832 till 1st April, '34, 30 00

H. Welly, for making new ladders and fire-hooks, and repairing old do. 6 00

P. Ratches and C. Mann, removing nuisances, 1 31 1

Buckingham & Hall, High Constables, 48 00

J. Lefever, for "Active Fire Company," 14 00

G. Smyser, for a new ladder, and cash paid for materials for 2 do. 4 12 1

Joseph Little, coal & wood commission, 1833, 309 53 1

A. B. Kurtz, taking care of Engines in 1830—'31, and serving notices in the summer of 1832, 8 50

J. Jenkins, serving notices in 1833, 3 04

H. Denwidie, repairs to Baltimore-street in 1832, 10 00

C. Christman, fees and releases, 45 05

Wm. McClellan, Burgess, 1833, 5 00

\$824 12

Council, 1833, 25 00

Clerk and Treasurer's salary, 20 00

Balance of Duplicate of 1832 in hands of C. Christman, 27 59



## GETTYSBURG Female Academy.

THE encouragement which this institution has received from the Public, has induced us to make a brief statement of its course of instruction, that Parents and Guardians may be able to judge of its merits.

### Course of Instruction, and Text Books.

Per. Qr.  
Reading, Penmanship, Oral & Written Arithmetic (Emerson's North American Arithmetic) and Composition; 33 00  
English Grammar (Murray's) with Corrections, Ancient, Modern, and Sacred Geography (Woodbridge's) and Willard's Grammar (Geography) with use of the Globes. 61 00  
Ancient & Modern History (Goodrich's, Hale's, & Greenawald's) Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a full course of Experiments, (Jones'), with Lectures, Botany, with numerous colored engravings, drawings, and specimens (Mrs. Lincoln's) with Lectures Elements of Mineralogy, with specimens (Constock's), Elements of Geology, Algebra, (Cuburn's) Geometry, (Each's) Elements, Elements of Astronomy (Wilkins) with Atlas of the Heavens and Celestial Globe, Keith on the Globes, Rhetoric, (Blair's) Lectures abridged, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Evidence of Christianity (McVane's), History of the Christian Church (Goodrich's) Sacred Scriptures. 55 00  
For the Latin, French, & German Languages, Music and Drawing, a reasonable extra charge will be made.

The Institution is under the superintendence of the Rev. JOHN H. MARDEN, A. M. a gentleman who has had much experience in teaching. The services of a Lady have been recently secured as an Assistant, whose talents, qualifications and experience, it is believed, peculiarly fit her for the station. French and German are taught by a Gentleman educated in France, and who writes and speaks both these languages with ease & accuracy. Those who desire it, will receive instruction in Music, on the Piano, by a Lady from Baltimore. It is expected arrangements will also be made, by which Young Ladies may be taught to perform on the Guitar, by a first-rate master. A Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and Cabinet of Mineralogy, have been procured for the use of the School. Arrangements have been made for boarding those from abroad, whose parents may desire it, in a family of high respectability, where every necessary attention will be paid to their health and morals, and where their conduct will be under the general supervision of the Teachers. The situation of the town is extremely healthy and pleasant. The Institution is at present in a very flourishing condition, containing about Fifty Pupils, from three different States.—Boarding \$1 50 per week.

S. S. MACFARLANE,  
JOHN HOUCK,  
J. B. McPHERSON,  
WM. McLELLAN,  
THOS. C. MILLER,  
ROBT. G. HARPER.

Gettysburg, April 14, 1834.

## FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER**  
HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27.

## MEAD'S, RUSH'S, & CHAPMAN'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

AN effectual remedy for Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, in its most complicated form, such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness of the stomach, belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour, heart-burn, or what is called sour stomach, costiveness, lassitude of spirits, commonly called hypochondria, gnawing pain in the stomach, flatulence, or wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, or wasting of the body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs.—Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

## The General Insurance Company of Maryland.

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars, HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—Where they will insure against

## LOSS BY FIRE; Also—ON LIVES; GRANT ANNUITIES; and RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

Nov. 18.

## LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by SAM'L H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

## MIDDLE-CREEK Factory.

THE Subscriber takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and informs the Public, that he still continues at the well-known Establishment on Middle-creek, 2 miles from Emmitsburg, owned by the Rev. David Ploutz, where he will, with great promptness,

## Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, he assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

ATL KINDS OF

## FANCY DYEING

done at the said Factory, such as Indigo Blue, Scarlet, Red, Yellow, Green, Pink, &c.—Also, all kinds of

## CARPETING

Manufactured from the Fleece.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 12th of May, at the following places, viz.:

Myers' Mill, in Hamilton township, Blythe's Store, in Millers-Town, David Eicker's Mill, on Middle-creek, Epley's Store, on Marsh-creek, Christian Witmer's, on Tom's-creek, Black's Mill, on Rock-creek, McSherry's, at the Two Taverns, Lambert's (formerly Delaplane's) Tavern, near Taney-Town; Elaine's Store, near Null's Mill; Capt. Suss's; Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg, Gourley's Tavern, in Gettysburg, and Wm. Work's Tavern, near Gettysburg, where he will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work. N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, with written directions, thereto.

Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR.

AARON ARTHUR, Carder.

April 28.

## Gettysburg & Hagers-Town

THE public are informed, that a line of Stages has commenced running between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town, connecting with the Philadelphia line at the former place, and with the Wheeling line at the latter—ensuring a prompt passage from Philadelphia to Wheeling.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

March 31.

## DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

## Worm-destroying Syrup.

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

## AN ACT

TO ESTABLISH A GENERAL

## System of Education

BY

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

WHEREAS, it is enjoined by the constitution, as a solemn duty, which cannot be neglected without a disregard of the moral and political safety of the people: And whereas, the fund for common school purposes, under the act of the second of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, will, on the fourth of April next, amount to the sum of five hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, and will soon reach the sum of two millions of dollars, when it will produce, at 5 per cent., an increase of \$100,000, which, by said act, is to be paid for the support of common schools: And whereas, provision should be made by law, for the distribution of the benefits of this fund to the people of the respective counties of the Commonwealth: Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the city and county of Philadelphia, and every other county in this Commonwealth, shall each form a school division, and that every ward, township and borough, within the several school divisions, shall each form a school district: Provided, That any borough which is, or may be connected with a township in the assessment and collection of county rates and levies, shall, with the said township, so long as it remains so connected, form a district; and each of said districts shall contain a competent number of common schools, for the education of every child within the limits thereof, who shall apply, either in person or by his or her parents, guardian or next friend, for admission and instruction.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county, thirty days before the third Friday in September of the current year, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, to give notice, by proclamation, to the citizens of each school district, to hold elections in their respective townships, wards and boroughs, at the places where they hold their elections for supervisors, town councils and constables,

to choose six citizens of each school district, to serve as school directors of such districts respectively; which elections shall on said day, be conducted and held in the same manner as elections for supervisors and constables are by law held and conducted; and on the day of the next annual election of supervisors in the respective townships, and of constables in the respective cities of this Commonwealth, a new election for directors shall take place in the said townships, boroughs and cities, at which election, and annually thereafter at that time, and in manner and form aforesaid, two directors shall be chosen, who shall serve for three years; the sheriff giving thirty days notice previous to such election.

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of the said school directors, within ten days after the period of their election, annually to meet in their respective school districts, when each board shall choose, out of their own body, a president and secretary, and a delegate to the joint delegate meeting provided for in the following section; they shall also appoint a treasurer for the district, who, no township or borough treasurer shall be otherwise appointed; and it shall be the duty of each board, on the day of their first assembling as aforesaid, to divide themselves into three classes, the 1st of which shall serve until the next election, the 2d until the 2d election, and the 3d until the 3d election following, so that one-third of each board may be chosen annually; and if any vacancy shall occur, by death or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the board in which such vacancy may occur, to fill the same until the next election.

SECT. 4. On the first Tuesday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and the first Monday in May in each year thereafter, there shall be held, at the county courthouse in each division, a joint meeting of the county commissioners and one delegate from each board of school directors within said county or school division, in which it shall be decided whether or not a tax for the expenditure of each district be levied; and if a tax be authorized by a majority of the joint meeting, it shall be apportioned among the several districts as county rates and levies are now by law apportioned. Each delegate to the joint meeting, shall be entitled to receive \$1 per day, for each day's attendance spent by him in travelling to and from, and attending said meeting, to be paid out of the county treasury.

SECT. 5. The appropriation made for the common schools, by the joint meeting, shall be considered part of the authorized estimates of county expenditures, and shall be levied and collected in the usual manner: Provided, That no tax shall be less in amount than double the funds which may be furnished to said county or school division, as hereinafter directed, out of the treasury of the commonwealth, in aid of common schools, organized according to the provision of this act: And provided further, That to constitute a joint meeting, at least two of the county commissioners, and a majority of the delegates of the school districts in each division shall be required, except in such cases as are hereinafter provided; and if no quorum be present, it shall be lawful for them to hold further meetings until one is obtained.

SECT. 6. When such delegate meeting is organized, the vote on the question of making appropriations for common schools shall be taken by yeas and nays, a record whereof shall be kept by the county commissioners, and if it shall be determined, by a majority of said meeting, that no such appropriation shall be made for any division or county, then all the districts, whose delegates voted in the negative, shall for that year be entitled to no part of the money appropriated by this act, but the whole amount which such division would have been entitled to, had it determined to make such appropriation for common schools by tax, shall go and be appropriated to such district or districts in said division or county, whose delegates voted in the affirmative, in the ratio of the taxable inhabitants of said district. And the amount of tax levied on such district voting in the affirmative, under the present law for educating the poor gratis, shall be fairly estimated by the commissioners, and paid out of the county treasury to such districts, to be added to their common school fund, to entitle the districts thus voting in the affirmative, to the money appropriated by this act, they shall be required to raise no larger tax than would have been required, had every county in the Commonwealth voted, to appropriate for common schools as provided for in this act. In case a majority of the districts in any division or county vote in the negative, then the amount of tax to be raised by those districts voting in the affirmative, shall be fixed by a majority of the votes of the delegates of said districts. If on neither the first nor second meeting, a majority of the commissioners and delegates from all the districts of any division shall attend, then those present shall proceed in the same manner as if a majority had attended, and their proceedings shall be as valid.

If in any division, no district shall thus vote to appropriate, then the money to which such division would have been entitled, shall remain in the State Treasury, for the use of such division or counties, for the term of two years from the passage of this act; after which time, if such division or counties, or any part thereof, do not vote so to appropriate, then the money to which such division

be divided among such divisions or counties, as shall thus in whole or in part vote to appropriate. And it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each county, in each year, after such delegate meeting may be held, to communicate the proceedings thereof to the general superintendent: Provided, That in case it shall

have been determined, by any such delegate meeting, that no appropriation for common schools should be made for the current year, the cost of assembly to provide for the education of the poor gratis, now in force, shall continue in force, in such division, or county, or district, for the current year.

SECT. 7. Within twenty days after such joint meeting of the delegates as aforesaid, or at such time as such joint meeting shall fix and determine, if said delegate meeting shall have determined to make an appropriation as aforesaid, the people of the several school districts shall assemble in their respective wards or districts, at the usual place of holding ward or township elections, or at such place as may be fixed by such delegate meeting; and it shall be the duty of said delegate meeting, to give due notice of the time and place of holding said meetings of the people in the said school districts. And the people of said districts, when so assembled, shall be organized by appointing a chairman, and the secretary of the board of directors of the proper district shall be secretary of the said meeting, and shall record the proceedings of such meeting in the book of minutes of the said board; or in his absence, that duty shall be performed by some other director of the said board. It shall be the duty of the board of directors, to communicate to such meeting, such matters in reference to the common schools of the district, as may be important, which may be considered by such meeting: And it shall be in the power of said meeting to decide, by a majority of votes, whether they will raise for the current year a sum in addition to that determined on by the delegate meeting aforesaid, to be applied to the common schools of the said district; and if such meeting shall so determine to raise such additional sum, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to certify the same to the supervisors of the township, or the town council of the borough, as the case may be, whose duty it shall be to add the same as an increase upon the assessment or tax of the said district, and the same shall be collected as township or borough rates and levies are by law collected.

SECT. 8. It shall be the duty of the several boards of school directors, to determine the number of schools to be opened in their respective districts; to cause suitable buildings to be erected, purchased or hired, for schools; to appoint capable teachers at liberal salaries; to admit scholars; to have the general superintendence of the schools of their respective districts; to pay the necessary expenses incurred thereby, by orders drawn on the treasurer of the district, signed by the president, and countersigned by the secretary of the respective boards: Provided, That no school director shall receive any emolument whatever, for his services, except when serving as a delegate, according to the provisions of this act; but he shall be exempted during the performance of the duties of said office, from militia duty, or serving in any other township or borough office.

SECT. 9. Whenever it may be necessary or convenient to establish a school out of two or more adjoining districts, the school directors from each of such adjoining districts, or a majority of them, may establish and regulate such school; and the expenses thereof shall be divided between said districts, according to the number of scholars each district may send to such school.

SECT. 10. Whereas manual labor may be advantageously connected with intellectual and moral instruction, in some or all of the schools, it shall be the duty of the school directors to decide whether such connection in their respective districts shall take place or not; and if decided affirmatively, they shall have power to purchase materials and employ artisans for the instruction of the pupils in the useful branches of the mechanic arts, and where it is practicable, in agricultural pursuits: Provided nevertheless, That no such connection shall take place in any common school, unless four out of the six directors of the district shall agree thereto.

SECT. 11. It shall be the duty of each board of school directors, by two or more of their number, to visit every school within their school district, at least once in every month, and cause the result of said visit to be entered in the minutes of the board, and it shall be their further duty to make an annual & full report to the district inspectors, to be appointed as hereinafter directed, of the situation of each school in their district, the number of scholars, the studies pursued, and whether in connection with manual labor, the number of months in the year the schools shall have been opened, the expenses attending each school, salary of the teacher, and his or her qualifications and general conduct, together with such information as may be beneficial in forming a just estimate of the value of such schools, and this report to the said inspectors shall be made on or before the first day of October of each year.

SECT. 12. The several courts of quarter sessions in this Commonwealth, shall annually, at their first session after the election of school directors, within their respective counties or divisions, appoint two competent citizens of each school district to be inspectors of the public school therein established by this act, who shall be exempt during the performance of the duties of their said office, from militia duty, and from serving in any township or borough office.

SECT. 13. It shall be the duty of the school inspectors to visit every school in their respective districts, at least once in every three months, and as much oftener as they may think proper, to enquire into the moral character, learning and ability, of the several teachers employed therein; they shall have power to examine any person wishing to be employed as a teacher, and if found qualified, and of good moral character, shall give him or her a certificate to that effect, naming

therein the branches which he or she is found qualified to teach, which certificate shall be valid for one year from the date thereof, and no longer; and no person who shall not have obtained such certificate, shall receive from the county treasury, or the treasury of the Commonwealth, any compensation for his services.

SECT. 14. The inspectors of any school division may meet at such times and places as they may deem expedient, and adopt such rules for the examination of teachers and schools, and prescribe such forms for certificates, as they may deem necessary to produce uniformity in such examinations and certificates, throughout the school division, and they may, if they deem it expedient, appoint days for the public examination of teachers, and require all teachers to be examined in public, and said inspectors, or any one of them, may visit all district schools in their school divisions, and examine the same.

SECT. 15. Whenever the inspectors meet altogether, as they are empowered by the preceding section, they shall organize themselves for the proper transaction of business, and each inspector shall be governed by the rules then adopted, in his examinations, and observe such forms in his certificates as shall be prescribed by the majority of the inspectors of the school division thus assembled, and no certificate of qualification shall be given by the inspectors, or any of them, to any teacher, unless he or she shall be found qualified to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic.

SECT. 16. The school inspectors shall minutely examine into the state and condition of the schools, both as respects the progress of the scholars in learning, & make the good order of the schools, and an annual report to the superintendent of the public schools, on or before the first Monday in November, of the situation of the schools in their respective districts, founded on their own observations, and the report of the respective school directors; to include the character of the teachers, the number of scholars admitted during the year in the several schools under their inspection, the branches of study taught in each school, the number of months in the year during which each school shall have been kept open, the cost of school houses, either for building, renting, or repairing, and all other costs that may have been incurred in maintaining the several schools in their respective districts; and also, shall cause the same to be published in the school division at the expense of the respective city or county.

SECT. 17. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be superintendent of all the public schools established by virtue of this act, and he shall perform the following duties:

I. Prepare and submit an annual report to the Legislature, containing a statement of the condition of the common schools, estimates and accounts of expenditures of the school moneys, plans for the improvement of the common school system, and all such matters relating to his office of superintendent, and to the concerns of the common schools, as he shall deem it expedient to communicate.

II. He shall prepare suitable blank forms, with necessary instructions for making district reports and for conducting the necessary proceedings under his jurisdiction, and he shall cause the same, together with all such information as he may deem necessary for the further improvement of the schools, to be transmitted to the several boards of directors.

III. He shall sign all orders on the State Treasury for the payment of money in to the county school funds, but no such order shall be drawn until the county commissioners shall have furnished him with a certificate, which they are hereby required to do, of the amount of school tax required by this act having been assessed according to the provisions thereof.

IV. If any controversy shall arise in relation to the distribution of the public money, or between the inspectors and directors concerning the duties of their office, an appeal to the superintendent shall be made, who is hereby authorized to settle and adjust all such disputes without cost to the parties, and all moneys reasonably expended by him in this and other matters appertaining to the execution of his duty as superintendent, shall upon due proof, be allowed to him by the auditor general, and paid out of the state treasury.

SECT. 18. The county commissioners shall transmit an abstract of the accounts, audited by the proper officer, to the superintendent, once in every year, on or before the first day of November.

SECT. 19. Seventy-five thousand dollars are hereby appropriated out of the school fund, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, which amount shall be annually thereafter appropriated and paid as hereinafter directed, until the year when the school fund shall yield an interest of one hundred thousand dollars annually, when that sum shall be distributed in each year amongst the school divisions created by the adoption of this act, in manner following:—The superintendent of common schools shall give notice, in at least one public newspaper in every school division within this Commonwealth, for the space of three weeks, of the sum to which such division may be entitled, having reference in such distribution to the number of taxable inhabitants in said division; and these funds shall be again distributed to the different

school districts, according to the provisions of this act; & as soon as practicable thereafter, the said superintendent shall cause the distributive share of each school division entitled thereto, to be paid to the county treasury, which share shall be apportioned amongst the respective districts of the several divisions, according to the said principle of distribution prescribed

for the superintendent; and the same rule shall be observed in the distribution of the proceeds of the tax imposed upon the county for the same purpose, by the delegate meeting hereinafter provided for.

SECT. 20. All moneys that may come into the possession of the county treasurer, for the use of any school district or districts within their respective divisions, shall be paid over by the said treasurer to the treasurers of the districts respectively, at such times as the commissioners of the respective counties shall order and direct; and the bond of a county treasurer shall be forfeited, by any failure to comply with the duties enjoined upon him by this act.

SECT. 21. The treasurers of the respective townships and boroughs, where such officers are appointed, shall be treasurers for their respective school districts, and all moneys belonging to a district for the support of schools, whether the same be derived from appropriations by the state, contributions from the county treasury, private donations, or otherwise, shall be placed in the custody of the treasurer thereof, and shall be paid out on orders drawn by the president of the board of directors, by order of said board; and the accounts of the said board shall be audited and adjusted, as other accounts of the townships and boroughs are directed by law to be audited and adjusted, and the said treasurer shall be required to give to the board of directors, good and sufficient security for the safe keeping and faithful application of the funds entrusted to his care, in all cases where the said treasurer shall be appointed by the board of directors: Provided, That several duties of district treasurers in cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster and Pottsville, shall be performed by the treasurer of the respective counties, and their counts shall be audited and settled by county auditors as in other cases.

SECT. 22. The county commissioners of each county in the Commonwealth, shall have power to take and hold, in fee simple or otherwise, any estate, real or personal, which shall be given by any person or persons, or bodies corporate, for the use of any school division within the said county.

SECT. 23. The supervisors of every township, and the town council of every borough forming a school district, shall have power to purchase, hold and receive real and personal property of all descriptions, that may be necessary for the establishment and support of schools, and the same to sell, alien and dispose of, whenever it shall be no longer required for the uses aforesaid: And in all cases where real estate is held by trustees, for the general use of the neighborhood, as a school house or its appendages, it shall be lawful for the said trustees, the survivor or survivors of them, to convey the same to the supervisors or town council of the proper district; and from thenceforth, the said supervisors or town council shall hold the said property, for the same term and for the same use for which it was granted to the said trustees.

SECT. 24. That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of each county for the time being, to receive all the moneys, from whatever sources they may arise or become due, that are to be distributed and applied to the support of schools created under the provision of this act, within said county, to keep a just and true account of all his receipts and payments, which the auditors of the county shall audit, settle and adjust, in like manner as they shall audit, settle and adjust his accounts as county treasurer, which accounts so audited shall be transmitted to the superintendent of common schools, by the county commissioners, as directed by this act: And the said treasurer's accounts shall contain a true statement of all moneys received during the year, for the use of any school or schools of any division or district of his county, designating in said accounts, from what sources said moneys have been derived, and such account shall be sworn or affirmed to by him.

SECT. 25. Upon settlement of the account of such treasurer, if any balance is found due by him, the transcript of such balance may be filed in the court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and the same shall be a lien upon the real estate of such treasurer, in like manner as balances due by him to the county and Commonwealth are made liens by act of assembly.

SECT. 26. So much of any act of the General Assembly as is hereby altered or supplied, is hereby repealed, except the act and its supplements now in operation in the city and county of Philadelphia, entitled "An act to provide for the education of children at the public expense within the city and county of Philadelphia," which is made concurrent with the provisions of this act, and is in no wise to be considered as altered, amended or repealed, except so far that the citizens of said city and county shall be entitled to receive their due proportion and share of any moneys which may be appropriated out of the school fund, by the Legislature, in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

SECT. 27. Immediately after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause circular letters, with the said act attached thereto, to be addressed to the Sheriff of each county, and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff aforesaid, to publish the same in two or more newspapers in his county, if so many be published therein, for three successive weeks, in such manner as shall secure the timely organization, under this act, and

the expense to be defrayed out of the county treasury.

WM. FATTERSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOS RINGLAND,  
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The first day of April, 1834.

GEO. WOLF.

May 12.

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